

MR. GALLATIN ON WAR EXPENSES.

A new tract has just issued from the pen of the venerable Sage of the Jeffersonian Administration, who has happily survived all his contemporaries—Mr. Adams, yet several years his junior, be considered an exception—for the purpose, it would seem, of shedding the hallowed light of truth and wisdom on the great events which are now in the course of fulfillment. The subject of his present Address is one which, at this moment particularly, engages the attention of all branches of the General Government, and must soon force itself upon that of the whole People whose persons and property are to be taxed to support the President and his followers in their ambitious projects of War and Conquest. One might suppose, indeed, that the Address had been prepared within a week, were it not seen that it was written nearly two months ago, and that the discernment of Mr. GALLATIN has but anticipated the existing state of things.

In the Daily edition of this paper we have been able with great exertion to publish this important tract entire. Regretting deeply not to be able, from want of space, to do so in our thrice-a-week and weekly issues, we are consoled in part by the consideration that being a purely financial treatise, its particulars would not so much interest our readers generally as would the same amount of miscellaneous matter. The main object of the Address is to inculcate the necessity of providing for the expenses of the war in a way more to be relied upon than a mere issue of Treasury Notes, which could be made available only to a limited amount.

There is a portion of this Address, however, which takes a graver than merely financial view of the Mexican war, which is so full of instruction and of prophetic warning, that, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the reader more directly to it, we separate it from the rest of the tract, and here repeat it as follows:

"In a defensive war the people would cheerfully bear every species of taxation, and Government might call forth all the resources of the country. It is quite otherwise in a war of invasion and conquest. The Administration say that their object is to conquer peace: that is to say, a peace which will give, according to the common vague form, indemnity for the past and security for the future. It is not intended here to inquire what right the United States have to ask any indemnity from Mexico. Justice is out of the question; we have to deal only with expediency. But to say that we must have security or guaranty for the future is really too ridiculous. No one can suppose that Mexico will ever invade the United States. But the Mexicans may think that they want some security against a Government which dismembers and threatens subjugation.

"Whatever species of peace may be contemplated, it is necessary, in the first place, to find a Government with whom to treat; and that, in a country entirely conquered or occupied, is impossible. In order to make a real treaty of peace, that Government must be a free agent; and no such one can be formed, if we extend our occupation over the whole or the greater part of the country. That free agency is the only guaranty that the United States want for a solid and real peace. A treaty made under duress would be but the phantom of peace.

"But the Administration, in order to attain the object they have in view, ask for more men and money. It must be admitted that the army which, under General Scott, after a series of extraordinary victories, penetrated into the heart of the Mexican dominions, and took possession of their metropolis, was apparently incompetent for such a bold enterprise; and that, with a greater force, the success would have been more certain; and attended with a less lamentable loss of men. But it is nevertheless true that an army of less than ten thousand effective men did perform that wonderful work, defeated forces three times as numerous as themselves, defended by fortresses and strong positions, and annihilated or dispersed all the troops of the enemy; and now, that our effective force from Vera Cruz to Mexico has been more than doubled, and that, with the exception of some miserable guerrillas, there is no enemy to encounter, the number of troops authorized by law is declared to be insufficient; and fifty thousand regulars, with a reserve of twenty thousand volunteers, are said to be necessary, in order to occupy that which has been conquered, and to extend that occupation over a greater extent of territory. The only avowed object is to conquer peace; but would not this course inevitably lead to that subjugation and annexation for which the war party is so anxious?

"This magnificent plan, whether effected by the annihilation of the native population or by enslaving it, will promote their welfare, and is also called a pacification. 'Ubi solitudo (seu servitudo) facit pacem appellat.' But if this extravagant project, suggested by the most unbounded ambition, should be carried into effect, I will not simply say that it would inflict a mortal wound on our institutions; I assert that it would break down our own Union into separate communities, and destroy our nationality.

"For the object avowed by the Administration there is not the slightest necessity to increase the number of troops now authorized by law. The only effect would be to perpetuate a large standing army; to increase indefinitely the executive patronage; and to appoint greedily proconsuls over the several Mexican Departments which might be occupied."

The Governor of the State of Louisiana (says the Cincinnati Gazette) is evidently a prominent member of the progressive brotherhood who justify the vigorous prosecution of wrong, under the plea of "manifest destiny." He says that the origin of the war was the incapacity of the Mexican Government to assert the dignity of human nature, and that therefore "her renunciation is fated to be brought about by seed sown by the hand of violence." Then he gives utterance to the following official statement of the resistless "progressions of continental acquisition":

"The highly favored auspices under which the elements of civil and religious liberty were introduced into North America have been stimulated into restless and resistless actions, overshadowing forms of civilization, whose march is constantly onward, and whose capability of expansion is not to be limited to the confines of a continent. Before its bewildering light the aborigines of the country recoiled and melted away; and before it every inferior phase of civilization which it encountered must be trodden down, or raised up to its own level; and can Mexico stand still in her imbecility, and ignorance, and demoralization, and hope to remain an obstruction to the principles of the age, which in every direction are widening the dominion of religious and political freedom?"

"The elements of civil and religious liberty" are therefore a "bewildering light," causing the aborigines to reel and melt away, whose expansion is not to be limited to the confines of a continent, and before which every inferior phase of civilization is to be trodden down!

Dr. Isaac HANMERLIN, of Mississippi, a few days ago died from the effects of injuries received in a conflict with a bear.

OPINION OF HONEST MEN AT HOME.

The following extract from a business-letter, received by the Publishers of this paper from a respectable gentleman in the interior of Georgia, is a fair sample of numerous letters received at this office—and especially from the South and West—expressing substantially the same sentiments. Not written nor intended for publication, we yet feel free to use it, as showing to our friends generally the direction in which the current of public opinion is certainly setting:

—, GEORGIA, JAN. 27, 1848.

"I am anxious to see whether Congress will continue to obey implicitly the mandates of the President in furnishing men and money to carry on a war commenced in iniquity—for party purposes—without being informed what the President has done or desires to do; especially as he, the President, tells the war-making power, when they desire to know something about the manner in which the war has been conducted, and for what purpose they are longer to exercise this important power in giving him what he desires to carry it on. 'You are interfering with my prerogative; you are violating the constitution: do as I bid you, and ask no questions.' Congress may, if they choose, tamely submit to the behests of our republican Dictator, and pass laws to furnish him with all the men and money he has ordered or may require. But legislative enactments will not make men volunteer nor bring gold from the mine; and (mark the prediction!) the day is near at hand when the people will refuse to serve the President in this wicked war, and money will be almost as difficult to obtain as men. I do not believe a regiment of regulars could be obtained in this State under any circumstances. The people are perfectly satiated with blood. The cries of widows and orphans are heard throughout the whole extent of the country. And the question is now asked, what does the President want Mexico to do? Why does he wish to force her to sell to us a portion of her territory? And the proposition to establish and maintain a Government in Mexico to make a treaty with—in other words, to treat with ourselves—is viewed by the reflecting portion of the community as an attempt to commit an outrage almost without parallel on a weak neighbor. Besides, it must be apparent to every one, that it would be much easier and less expensive to take a line and hold it than to maintain in power this new-fashioned republican Government which the President proposes to establish. I am glad to see this proposition beginning to be denounced in various quarters. The President seems to think WASHINGTON good authority; at least when it suits him. He might have profited by consulting his Farewell Address before penning that abominable proposition."

The SUPREME COURT ROOM was, as we had anticipated, crowded almost to suffocation yesterday, to see and hear Mr. CLAY, who appeared before the Court as one of the counsel in the case of William Houston and others vs. City Bank of New Orleans. Very many were unable to get into the room. Those who did were rewarded for the crush they had to undergo to get there.

The Hon. Mr. COLQUITT, of Georgia, has, as our readers are aware, resigned his seat as a Senator of the United States from the State of Georgia. This resignation was not made until after the Legislature of the State (Whig) had ended its session. We now learn that Governor Towns has appointed HERSHELL B. THOMPSON (Admin.) to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Colquitt's resignation.

What gives point to the following good-humored paragraph is the way in which the subject of it is reported upon his adversaries in the House of Representatives on the same day that it appeared in the paper from which we copy it.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA "SUN" OF MONDAY MORNING. * MAY OVERBOARD.—Our humorous friend DAVE WILNOT seems to have received but shabby treatment at the hands of the Administration for whom he has done so much—more than he wished him to. His latest proposition, to raise \$5,000,000 annually by direct taxation, for the purpose of the war, has not only been voted down in the House, 12 to 4, but the Washington Union comes down upon the unfortunate member in the most dreadful manner—reproduces his proposal for a direct tax as being altogether revolting to the Administration, and virtually proceeds to read Mr. Wilnot out of the party. Mr. Wilnot doubtless feels by this time the pungency of the old warning, "Put not your faith in Presidents!"

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature of the State of PENNSYLVANIA, held in the capitol of that State (at Harrisburg) on Wednesday evening, JAMES BUCHANAN (now Secretary of State of the United States) was nominated as their preferred candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the National Convention of that party. The "Democratic Union" of Harrisburg says that "the meeting was attended by nearly all the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the proceedings were characterized by the utmost enthusiasm—all uniting in the sentiment that now was the time to press the claims of Pennsylvania to the Presidential office on the Democracy of the Union."

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The auxiliary steamer Sarah Sands arrived at New York yesterday. She sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult., and brings seven days later intelligence, her dates from London being to the 21st January, and from Liverpool to the 22d. The following is a synopsis of her commercial advices:

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, JAN. 20.—Wheat has been in good supply, and we reduce our quotations to 4d. per 70 lbs. United States as well as fresh and home-made wheat reduced 1s. per boll. Indian corn and meal gave way again to day. Our quotations are 2s. per 480 lbs., and 1s. per quarter cheaper than this day week. The following are the quotations:

U. S. Flour 77s. a 28s. per barrel; corn meal, per 196 lbs., 14s. 14d. 6d.; Indian corn, per qr. of 480 lbs., 30s. a 33s.; wheat 7s. 6d. a 8d. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY, JAN. 21.—There is a little firmer feeling to day in breadstuffs, and the decline seems to be checked. Corn has advanced 1s. per quarter, and corn meal 6d. per barrel.

LATEST OF THE SUPPOSED TREATY.

The following information, from a source which we have more than once found to be all but official—and, as to directness and straightforwardness of statement, more than officially accurate—fully confirms our impressions of the sufficient foundation of the late reports of communications between Mr. TRIST and the Mexican authorities, the result of which is probably to be some proposition from Mexico in the nature of an overture for peace:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.

—, WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 6, 1848.

"There is nothing so absurd as the reiterated assertions by the frantic Opposition leaders that there is no treaty with Mexico, and no disposition on the part of the Administration to sign one. These assertions are simply untrue, and those who make them simply know nothing about them. That there is no formal treaty every one knows, because, there being no one in Mexico capable of treating, no such formal treaty could have been made. But to say, because this or that man has received 'a letter stating that there is no treaty,' therefore no treaty does exist, is a manifest absurdity. It is equal to the Irishman who, to invalidate the testimony of a person who had seen him commit an assault and battery, brought three witnesses who testified that they had not seen it. 'Any one who is not merely a reporter of other people's opinions or the mere mouth-piece of a party, would, from the testimony already before the public, come to the conclusion that some negotiation must have been carried on by Mr. Trist since his recall from Mexico, or he would not have dared to remain; and that, moreover, if no negotiations were going on, he would have had no object whatever to remain there. Again: is it not a fact that Commissioners have gone to Mexico, determined to treat with Mr. Trist? And can it be denied that they came to treat on the terms of Mr. Trist's ultimatum at Tacubaya? Could they, after that ultimatum, expect to treat on any other terms? Or could the Mexican Government, informed of that ultimatum, venture on aught else than accepting, if not the identical terms, at least something that should be equivalent to them?"

"That the Administration does not, at this juncture, like the treaty which Mr. Trist has concluded, is easily conceived; but it does not follow, therefore, that Mr. Polk will reject it without asking the advice and consent of the Senate. And if that advice and consent be at once asked, I have no hesitation in saying that it would be given affirmatively. I have said, from the commencement, that no treaty stipulating money to be paid and land to be ceded or received, can be carried into execution without consulting the House of Representatives; but for the mere ratification of the treaty this is not necessary, and the action of the House might only be called for months after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate. And that the House, under these circumstances, would not dare to disapprove of the treaty, or to oppose the carrying of it into effect, is plain to a child. That co-ordinate branch of the Government would never venture to assume the responsibility of a renewed and protracted war, and would sooner make any reasonable appropriation than become answerable for the renewal of hostilities."

On the 29th ultimo, Gov. MATTHEWS, of Mississippi, sent to the Legislature a message ably and fearlessly advocating the payment of the Planters' Bank bonds, and recommending that immediate action be taken with a view to that object.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

The Whig members of the Tennessee Legislature and other Whig citizens held a meeting at Nashville on the 27th ultimo, and appointed JOHN NETHERLAND and CHRISTOPHER H. WILLIAMS Presidential Electors for the State at large for President and Vice President of the United States. The meeting resolved that it is expedient that delegates should be appointed to represent the State of Tennessee in any Whig National Convention which may be held for the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency; suggested that there is no necessity for a Whig State Convention in Tennessee; and recommended a proper mode for the appointment of electoral candidates in the several districts, and also for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention.

ANSON JONES, who was President of Texas during the eventful period when annexation was agitated and accomplished, is publishing a series of letters in the Galveston Civilian, in explanation of his agency and that of the Texas authorities in general in that matter. Like General Houston, he prides himself upon his diplomacy, in bringing about a state of feeling in this country which precipitated the movement, and claims that it was the adroitness of Texas policy which accomplished the object, which might have been delayed for years. He, nevertheless, utterly denies any intrigue with foreign Powers, inconsistent with the independence and dignity of the Texas Government, injurious to any interests of the United States, or really adverse to ultimate annexation.

DEATHS AT PEROTE.

The following is a list of deaths in the Army Hospital at Perote, in Mexico, for two months, from 31st of October to 31st of December last:

A. Barney	William Martin	Christian Bartlett
Lucius Bryant	Alexander Grady	D. Miller
James Duncanson	George Reniger	D. Chatman
Edward Jones	Jacob Dewey	William Childers
John Shedd	John C. Corder	John Corder
Andrew H. Bailey	James Spier	William H. Hutton
James White	James Jennings	William Shran
James McDonald	John A. Smart	Robert Merwin
James McGuire	Jacob Bunker	Samuel Herron
Wm. E. Holmes	John Lindsey	John Deamus
James McConkey	D. W. Miller	Levi Keeler
Augustus Hark	R. M. Pratt	William Riker
Henry Stodder	William H. Cobb	Samuel F. Main
Henry H. Dumas	William Patterson	Lewis Stiles
Jefferson Almond	William Cluston	William Balner
Robert M. Jones	Danford Avery	Nathaniel Smith
A. Andorf	Wesley Richards	Frederick Salinger
John W. Harnes	J. B. Murray	James Hamilton
William Kurtz	Robert Mathews	E. W. Richardson
R. B. Ennis	Thomas Hansell	Mitchell Sloan
Joseph Rudersell	J. J. Stevens	J. H. Varrick
F. T. Hager	John H. Moore	Samuel H. Varrick
James Conner	Levi J. Bruns	Samuel H. Varrick
Isaac Weston	Thomas O'Neil	Wayne Whitecotton

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Whigs of the General Assembly of Maryland, on the night of the 1st instant:

"Resolved by the Whigs of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, That, in view of the Congressional life of Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, and particularly in the soundness of the views expressed by him in his speech on the 10th of January, we feel gratified that the opportunity offered of expressing our entire confidence in his political principles, by unanimously re-electing him to a seat in the United States Senate."

MANUFACTURES DEPRESSED.

FROM THE FALL RIVER MONITOR OF SATURDAY. * TURNS OUT.—The wages of the operatives in most of the mills in this place were reduced early in the present week. On hearing this fact most of the weavers left. During the afternoon of Tuesday the streets were filled with weavers and others who had quit work. Some have returned to work, and some refuse to return; and so matters stand.

We believe it a hard case on both sides. Under the existing pressure in the manufacturing business it would be difficult, if not impossible, without great sacrifice, for the owners to continue their business and run their mills at the prices they have been paying for work.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL OF SATURDAY. * PAID OFF AND DISCHARGED.—By the stopping of the firm of Andrew Robinson & Sons, extensive calico printers in Fall River, some four hundred hands have been thrown out of employment. Before closing up, however, every individual in the establishment was paid off promptly. It is said they pay for labor alone \$150,000 a year.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK AND BOSTON. Next to New York Boston is and long has been the largest mart of foreign commerce on the Atlantic coast. The time was when it exceeded New York in this respect, as well as in population and wealth. It will be interesting to note the progress of commerce in the two cities, both absolutely and relatively. This will be seen by the following tables, which we have compiled from authentic sources:

Foreign Commerce of New York.

Calendar year.	Foreign arrivals.	Tons.	Foreign imports.	Exports.
1821	912	171,963	\$26,020,612	\$12,124,644
1822	1172	225,739	\$30,912,453	\$15,405,696
1823	1321	236,789	\$30,601,455	\$15,089,692
1824	1364	252,769	\$37,765,147	\$22,309,363
1825	1436	280,179	\$50,824,973	\$34,932,979
1826	1389	274,977	\$47,728,664	\$31,972,325
1827	1414	292,872	\$41,441,832	\$24,614,637
1828	1277	275,677	\$39,117,016	\$22,135,480
1829	1310	281,512	\$34,972,439	\$17,609,604
1830	1489	314,715	\$38,656,064	\$17,656,629
1831	1634	337,742	\$57,231,277	\$26,142,719
1832	1808	401,718	\$50,935,924	\$26,792,593
1833	1926	430,918	\$56,527,976	\$24,723,901
1834	1932	444,904	\$72,321,906	\$22,106,065
1835	2044	464,464	\$89,304,108	\$29,355,752
1836	2285	556,730	\$118,890,148	\$27,450,320
1837	2077	459,372	\$87,374,558	\$23,534,618
1838	1790	439,890	\$72,114,720	\$22,182,243
1839	2459	565,335	\$97,078,657	\$36,662,320
1840	1953	527,594	\$55,824,924	\$30,186,479
1841	2118	549,025	\$75,268,013	\$37,731,516
1842	1962	555,815	\$75,415,555	\$39,090,190
1843	1832	491,494	\$50,636,657	\$34,440,322
1844	1828	438,143	\$43,183,230	\$34,628,439
1845	2044	621,550	\$69,338,339	\$39,891,659
1846	2293	703,165	\$70,269,791	\$36,392,863
1847	3147	965,050	\$95,036,257	\$52,879,274

* Provided the tonnage bears the same proportion to the number of arrivals as it did in 1845. Actual tonnage not yet ascertained.

Foreign Commerce of Boston.

Calendar year.	Foreign arrivals.	Tons.	Foreign imports.	Exports.
1830	642	\$8,348,613	\$5,180,178
1831	766	\$13,414,809	\$5,896,092
1832	1064	168,390	\$17,502,612	\$10,107,768
1833	1077	168,390	\$17,502,612	\$10,107,768
1834	1156	189,308	\$17,502,612	\$10,107,768
1835	1302	200,628	\$18,613,800	\$10,107,768
1836	1451	233,531	\$25,895,955	\$14,573,313
1837	1591	233,531	\$25,895,955	\$14,573,313
1838	1313	208,991	\$13,463,465	\$7,036,878
1839	1552	227,422	\$18,409,186	\$8,003,536
1840	1628	233,531	\$18,409,186	\$8,003,536
1841	1790	258,812	\$18,409,186	\$8,003,536
1842	1798	270,711	\$16,027,450	\$7,226,084
1843	1716	247,215	\$20,662,567	\$15,535,364
1844	2174	311,529	\$22,141,788	\$18,194,726
1845	2305	316,026	\$21,591,877	\$17,970,830
1846	2090	302,901	\$21,284,800	\$18,245,824
1847	2739	375,578	\$46,115,761	\$26,513,132

* Last quarter partly estimated.

Looking at the tonnage arrived at the two ports, it will be seen that, in both cases, it has rapidly increased, and in about a uniform ratio. In 1832 (the earliest date in which our tables permit us to make the comparison) the tonnage of Boston was about two-fifths that of New York, and it is about the same at present. The absolute increase is, of course, much in favor of New York. The excess of New York tonnage over Boston in 1832 was only 222,788 tons; whereas in 1847 it was 589,478. Gain of New York over Boston, in fifteen years, 356,690 tons—being very nearly equal to the whole present tonnage of Boston. We speak of tonnage arrived from foreign countries.

In respect to the value of imports, the fluctuations have been greater. During the last year (1847) the imports of Boston have taken a wonderful stride, being more than double those of any previous year except 1836. Of the whole amount (\$45,110,761) \$17,736,114 was imported in the British steamers, including \$12,017,131 in specie. These British steamers commenced running near the close of 1840. In that year the value of imports by them was only \$72,600; in 1841, \$769,700; in 1842, \$730,800; in 1843, \$930,600, including \$6,550,000 in specie; in 1844, \$4,443,700; in 1845, \$4,026,300; in 1846, \$4,455,000; in 1847, seventeen millions and upwards, as stated above. Comparing these amounts with the total imports of the years mentioned, and then comparing the total imports of these years with those of the previous years, it will be seen nearly the whole of the imports by the steamers is additional to what had before been imported. Much of it was and is on New York account, particularly in the matter of fine goods and specie. The imports into New York last year were 25 millions greater than during the previous year, but were exceeded by those of 1839, and still more by those of 1836; but not by those of any other year. They were nearly double those of 1832, and nearly quadruple those of 1822.

In regard to exports, the last year, so far as this port is concerned, was most extraordinary, the value being almost fifty-three millions, or sixteen millions more than ever before, and more than double the annual average prior to 1839. Moreover, there has been a steady increase in the value of exports from this port for several years past. At Boston the increase has been comparatively slight, though a greater proportion than formerly consists of domestic articles. This is owing chiefly to the increase of manufactures, and the demand for them abroad. The opening of the Boston and Albany railroad has also had some effect, though we are inclined to think not much. In order to judge intelligently on this point we must look at the articles exported. Flour is that from which we should most naturally expect a large increase, especially last year, when the Hudson was closed with ice for an unusual period. The following tables will show the state of facts in regard to this article:

Imports of Flour at Boston.

Calendar year.	From all sources.	Of which from Albany by water.	From West-ern rail-road.	Total from all sources.
1834	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1835	429,508	198,025	43,139	247,764
1836	409,469	167,685	47,712	215,397
1837	418,597	195,311	54,595	249,817
1838	423,246	179,851	40,655	243,506
1839	374,704	201,292	25,176	228,236
1840	461,667	153,450	40,091	268,126
1841	619,261	234,929	87,998	396,334
1842	623,239	229,114	75,725	318,399
1843	609,460	140,739	90,848	377,873
1844	610,961	119,671	53,781	437,509
1845	686,585	189,020	92,263	405,302
1846	730,738	170,501	103,736	456,605
1847	748,123	151,137	117,263	485,723
1847	1,020,497	165,455	167,171	747,871

Flour arrived on canal at tide. Wheat arrived from Albany by water. Flour arrived from West-ern rail-road.

36	928,116	824,855	1,133,554	89,045
37	913,056	575,113	904,488	59,639
38	1,079,001	551,589	1,183,871	78,255
39	992,603	582,752	980,567	271,170
40	1,833,595	1,559,589	1,863,313	491,233
41	1,647,492	781,055	1,545,700	311,321
42	1,577,555	928,347	1,457,036	325,869
43	2,078,708	827,346	1,697,783	274,881
44	2,212,204	1,262,249	1,661,234	347,279
45	2,517,250	1,620,033	1,993,159	469,520
46	3,063,441	2,950,636	2,548,396	1,193,428
47	3,952,972	4,143,830	-	1,680,393